UNITED NATIONS

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Distr.
GENERAL

A/CONF.105/SR.2
20 November 1980
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

1980 UNITED NATIONS PLEDGING CONFERENCE FOR DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 2nd MEETING

Held at Headquarters, New York,
on Thursday, 6 November 1980, at 3 p.m.

President: Mr. MUÑOZ LEDO (Mexico)
later: Mr. GHIKAS (Greece)
later: Mr. EL-JEAAN (Kuwait)

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Organization of work

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The meeting was called to order at 3.10 p.m.

STATEMENTS REGARDING PLEDGES (continued)

(a) ORAL STATEMENTS (continued)

1. The representative of TOGO said that his Government attached importance to operational activities for development, to which it had traditionally contributed as its means allowed. However, his Government was not at present in a position to make a pledge, and the amount of its contributions would be communicated to the Secretary-General at a later date.

2. The representative of THAILAND said that his Government had always supported development activities. However, its pledges were subject to constitutional procedures. For 1981, the Government would contribute $801,030 to UNDP, together with an additional contribution in national currency equivalent to $472,020, making a total for UNDP of $1,273,050. In addition, it pledged $1,000 to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries and $1,500 to the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers. He confirmed the pledge of $50,000 to the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development made by his delegation on 27 March 1980. Thailand would contribute to UNICEF $112,500 and a sum in national currency equivalent to $103,251, so that its total contribution for 1981 would amount to $215,751. Its contribution to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund would be not less than the previous year's figure of $22,482; the final decision would be communicated to the Secretariat in due course. His Government would contribute $2,000 to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women and $44,000 to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. No instructions had thus far been received concerning other funds, and the relevant information would therefore be transmitted to the Secretariat later.

3. The representative of TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO announced pledges by his Government of $TT 400,000 to UNDP, $TT 48,000 to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, $TT 25,000 to UNICEF, $US 1,000 to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, $TT 2,420 to the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and $US 1,000 to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women.

4. The representative of TUNISIA announced that his Government would contribute to nine programmes, for five of which its contribution would be increased by 15 per cent, and that it would participate for the first time in the United Nations Volunteers programme. Its contribution to UNDP would be 223,206 Tunisian dinars, equivalent to $US 558,015. That amount comprised D 138,862, or $347,155, for

(The representative of Tunisia)

operational activities and D 84,344, or $210,860, for the operation of the United Nations Office in Tunis. The latter figure represented an increase of 15 per cent over 1980 and 30 per cent over 1979.

5. With regard to the other funds and programmes, his Government pledged the following: D 1,625, or $4,062.50, to the United Nations Capital Development Fund; D 966, or $2,415, to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries; D 11,500, or $28,750, to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation; D 2,000, or $5,000, to the United Nations Volunteers programme; D 1,110, or $2,750, to UNITAR, representing an increase of 15 per cent; D 11,500, or $28,750, to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund, representing an increase of 15 per cent; D 29,095, or $72,735.50, to UNICEF, also representing an increase of 15 per cent, to be apportioned as follows: D 19,837, or $49,592.50, for the regular budget of UNICEF and D 9,258, or $23,145, for the operation of the Regional Office in Algeria; and D 10,350, or $25,875, to UNFPA, again representing a 15 per cent increase.

6. Science and technology played an essential role in development activities. Consequently, Tunisia, which had previously pledged a contribution of $100,000 to the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development, hoped that both industrialized and developing countries would substantially increase their contributions to the Interim Fund and thus help to strengthen the development programmes of the United Nations.

7. Mr. Ghikas (Greece) took the Chair.

8. The representative of TURKEY said that his Government had decided to maintain its contribution for most of the funds at the previous year's levels, despite the economic strains Turkey was facing at present. Furthermore, the possibility of increasing its current contribution to UNDP was under examination, and the result of that examination would be announced at a later stage.

9. Turkey would contribute $765,765 in convertible currency to UNDP, $153,153 in convertible currency to UNCDF, the equivalent in dollars of 15 million Turkish lire to the Industrial Development Fund of UNIDO, the equivalent in Turkish lire of $5,000 to UNFPA and the equivalent in Turkish lire of $90,000 to the World Food Programme. In addition, the equivalent in Turkish lire of $5,000 would be contributed to the local operating costs of the Programme in Turkey. The contribution to UNICEF would be communicated at a later date. All those contributions would be subject to budgetary approval, which was expected to be forthcoming.

10. The representative of UGANDA said that, although his country was facing unprecedented economic problems, it attached importance to United Nations development activities and would therefore contribute a total amount of 1,140,000 Ugandan shillings, equivalent to approximately $130,000. Details of the contributions to individual United Nations funds would be transmitted at a later date.

11. The representative of the UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC said that his

(The representative of the Ukrainian SSR)

Government was considering the voluntary contribution which it would be making to UNDP and UNICEF and would communicate the exact figures shortly. The external assistance provided to developing countries through United Nations programmes and funds constituted only supplementary aid which could not resolve the problems. The development of Latin America, Asia and Africa depended on the achievement of genuine economic independence and freedom from foreign monopolistic capital through radical socio-economic transformation and a restructuring of international relations on a just, equitable and democratic basis.

12. The representative of the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS said that the USSR was doing its utmost to assist developing countries to solve their social and economic problems on the basis of bilateral agreements and through international organizations. Soviet participation in UNDP, UNIDF and UNICEF was one means of giving aid to developing countries in strengthening their economies and in such fields as training, health and education. The Soviet Union was prepared to increase its co-operation with all interested countries in those and other spheres.

13. The USSR wished it to be known that it was meeting with unnecessary obstacles in the process of strengthening development co-operation, for example, the failure of the UNDP Administration to take the necessary measures to ensure the effective utilization of Soviet contributions. The USSR supported the aims of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade and had already submitted constructive proposals in that connexion to the UNDP Administration and the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development. The solution to problems of economic co-operation and the activities of the United Nations was dependent on the solution of the most serious political and social problems of the present time; social and economic development needed substantial resources, which should be obtained by disarmament. In that connexion he recalled that Mr. Gromyko, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, had said in his statement to the General Assembly that the Soviet Union was ready to proceed to negotiations on specific reductions in absolute figures or in terms of percentage points, of military budgets of States permanent members of the Security Council, as well as of other States with large economic and military potential (A/35/PV.6). The Government of the Soviet Union was considering the matter of its voluntary contributions to United Nations funds and programmes for 1981 and would transmit the relevant information at a later date.

14. The representative of the UNITED ARAB EMIRATES said that his Government had always supported the organizations of the development system and contributed to their activities, and that it would adhere to that policy in the future. His delegation was not yet in a position to announce the exact amount of its contributions and would notify the Secretary-General as soon as possible.

15. The representative of the UNITED KINGDOM said that in 1981 his Government would make the following contributions to the funds of the United Nations development system: for UNDP, £17.5 million, or approximately $US 42.5 million, an increase of some 23 per cent over the figure for the previous year; for UNICEF, £5.9 million, which was again a considerable increase over the previous year's figure; and for UNFPA, £2 million. Those amounts were subject to parliamentary approval.

16. The representative of the UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON announced that for the period 1980-1981 his Government would contribute to UNDP CFA francs 63.8 million, of which the amount of CFAF 12.6 million was for UNDP itself, CFAF 15,075,000 for the UNDP Office in Yaoundé, CFAF 35,861,000 for local UNDP programmes and CFAF 264,000 for UNCDF. In view of the importance which his country attached to UNICEF programmes, his Government had decided to treble its contribution, raising it to CFAF 21,934,000. It would also contribute CFAF 3 million to the Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities and CFAF 500,000 for each of the following: Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women, UNITAR, and the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation. His Government would also contribute CFAF 1 million to UNIDO, CFAF 250,000 to UNFPA and CFAF 6,250,000 to the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa. In addition to the resources which it allotted for national and regional projects connected with the Decade, the sum which he had announced was his Government's second contribution to the Decade. It was to be hoped that the meetings held in pursuance of Economic and Social Council resolution 1980/46 would result in the provision of sufficient resources for the timely implementation of the various projects planned within the framework of the Decade. His Government's contributions to other programmes and funds would be communicated to the Secretariat at the appropriate time. He emphasized the fact that all his Government's contributions would be made in convertible currency.

17. The representative of the UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA announced that his Government would contribute 500,000 Tanzanian shillings to UNDP and TSh 215,000 to the UNDP Office in his country. It would also contribute TSh 20,000 to UNCDF, TSh 60,000 to UNITAR, TSh 20,000 to UNIDO, TSh 185,000 to WFP, TSh 280,000 to UNICEF, $US 2,441.89 to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women and $US 2,000 to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation. His Government was considering the possibility of making contributions to programmes of the United Nations system; they would be notified to the Secretariat through the usual channels in due course.

18. The representative of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA said that his Government's voluntary contributions for 1981 to UNDP, UNICEF, UNCDF, the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women and UNFPA were all currently being considered by the United States Congress and his Government would announce its contributions as soon as the Congress had taken action.

19. With regard to United States support for the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development, the preparation of the budget for the next fiscal year having just begun, his delegation was not in a position to announce a pledge for the second year of the Fund. The United States had actively supported the establishment of the Fund and was pleased at the successful start made and the interest which the Governments of developing countries had shown in

(The representative of the United States)

improving their own capabilities for using science and technology for development, as evidenced by many project requests already submitted and the initiative of developing countries in seeking additional resources.

20. The representative of URUGUAY said that his country intended to increase its voluntary contribution to UNIDO from $US 10 million to $US 15 million. His Government's other voluntary contributions to operational activities for development would be communicated to the Secretariat as soon as the appropriate decisions had been taken.

21. The representative of VIET NAM said that, despite the difficulties which his country had experienced as a result of war and natural disasters, his Government would make contributions in national currency for 1981 equivalent to: $5,000 for UNDP, $1,000 for UNCDF, $1,000 for UNIDO, $1,000 for UNFPA and $5,000 for UNICEF. Those contributions, although token amounts, were an expression of the high regard in which Viet Nam held its growing co-operation with the United Nations system in development activities.

22. The representative of YEMEN announced that for 1981 his Government would contribute $80,000 to UNDP, $2,000 to UNCDF, $6,000 to WFP and $3,000 to the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development. Regarding contributions to UNICEF and UNIDO, his delegation would inform the Secretariat as soon as it received the necessary instructions.

23. The representative of YUGOSLAVIA said that for administrative reasons there had been a slight delay in his Government's decisions regarding the amounts which it would contribute to development activities, but a decision would be taken in the next few days. Consequently, his delegation was not able at the present time to announce any contribution but would inform the Secretariat in writing in due course.

24. The representative of ZAMBIA said that, given the unfavourable economic situation currently prevailing in Zambia, the Government, subject to parliamentary approval, intended to make the following contributions: $14,000 to UNIDO, $25,000 to UNDP, $25,000 to UNCDF, $35,000 to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, $20,000 to the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development, $20,000 to UNFPA, and $25,000 to UNICEF. Information concerning the amount to be designated for meeting local costs would be communicated to the Secretariat when Parliament had adopted its decision, in early 1981.

25. The representative of ZIMBABWE said that the new Republic of Zimbabwe was making its first appearance at the Pledging Conference, not as a contributor to the various funds, but as a beneficiary of some of them. Zimbabwe pledged its total commitment to the United Nations concept of international mutual assistance. As a beneficiary of international support, the new Republic of Zimbabwe had already received a total amount of 43 million Zimbabwean dollars for rehabilitation activities in such areas as rural and urban transport infrastructure, agriculture, training programmes for farmers, and the provision of social and other services

(The representative of Zimbabwe)

for war victims. That sum, however, fell far short of the total amount of 200 million Zimbabwean dollars that would be required over the next two or three years to put Zimbabwe's economy on the road to recovery. Despite the obvious economic and financial difficulties facing Zimbabwe at present, the Government was determined to pledge material and financial contributions at the Conference next year; such contributions would be in accordance with Zimbabwe's economic potential.

26. The representative of AFGHANISTAN said that his Government attached great importance to United Nations operational activities for development and the role of the international organizations and funds of the system. Afghanistan had benefited from such activities, although not to the level of its expectations. However, despite the numerous resolutions which had been adopted by the General Assembly and other international bodies to increase the flow of financial resources and technical assistance to the least developed and land-locked countries, some organizations of the United Nations system had recently slowed down or blocked programmes and projects and the shipment of food and equipment to Afghanistan and, in fact, had given up rendering assistance to it. Afghanistan was confident that in coming years those organizations and funds would take into account the measures in favour of least developed and land-locked countries set forth in United Nations resolutions and would allocate the necessary amount of assistance to Afghanistan on an immediate and priority basis. The Government of Afghanistan was currently considering its pledges to various development organizations and funds of the United Nations system. The exact amount of its contribution would be officially communicated in due course.

27. The representative of ALBANIA said that his Government would contribute 30,000 leks in national currency to UNDP.

28. The representative of ALGERIA said that his Government attached great importance to activities financed from voluntary contributions; for many countries, especially the least developed, such assistance was a vital, not a subsidiary, form of development assistance. The natural disaster which had occurred recently in his country, in addition to causing grave loss of life, had resulted in considerable material damage, which had seriously jeopardized Algeria's development plans. However, in view of the prime importance of United Nations activities, Algeria's contribution would not be lower than in the previous year. Consequently, he was pleased to be able to state that the Government of Algeria would contribute $665,000 to UNDP, $29,280 to UNCDF, $113,130 to UNICEF, $40,000 to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, $80,500 to UNIDO and $10,000 to UNITAR.

29. The representative of ARGENTINA said that his Government would make a voluntary contribution of $250,000 to the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development. That amount could be deposited immediately, since it had been provided for in the national budget for 1980. The level of the other contributions to development activities in 1981 would be communicated to the Secretariat once the new budget estimates had been approved.

30. The representative of AUSTRALIA said that her Government pledged the following amounts for United Nations development activities in 1981: $US 2.8 million for UNICEF, which represented a 20-per-cent increase over its 1980 contribution; $US 994,000 to UNFPA, which was 16 per cent more than in 1980; and $US 40,000 for UNITAR. Those three contributions would be paid in full in the first half of 1981. The Australian Government would also make a contribution of $US 500,000 to the Fund of UNEP and a contribution of $US 100,000 to a desertification control project in Somalia for which the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office was acting as agent. The amount pledged by her Government to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women had been increased to $US 255,500, as had been announced at the Copenhagen Conference; $US 70,000 had already been paid. Her country's contribution to UNDP, which would be announced later, would not be less than the amount pledged in 1980 and would be paid in full in July or August 1981. All the contributions would be made in Australian dollars, which were fully convertible.

31. The representative of AUSTRIA announced the following contributions by his Government: $6 million to UNDP, which represented a 10-per-cent increase over its contribution for 1980; 12 million Austrian schillings, fully convertible, to UNICEF, which was 30 per cent more than in 1980; $7,700 to the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers, which was an increase of almost 10 per cent over 1980; $21,200 to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women; $11,800 to the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women; and $36,200 to UNFPA, which was an increase of more than 10 per cent over 1980. Subject to parliamentary approval, the Austrian Government pledged an amount of 11.8 million Austrian schillings to the United Nations Industrial Development Fund - an increase of almost 20 per cent over 1980 - of which S 1 million represented an untied contribution and the remaining amount of S 10.8 million was for specific projects and programmes planned for the coming year. The Austrian Government, which had already contributed $1 million to the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development in 1980, intended to contribute, subject to parliamentary approval, another amount of $1 million in 1981.

32. Mr. El-Jeaan (Kuwait) took the Chair.

33. The representative of the BAHAMAS said that her Government would contribute $1,000 to UNFPA; any other pledges would be communicated later to the Secretariat.

34. The representative of BAHRAIN said that his Government pledged the following amounts: $56,000 for UNDP, $7,500 for UNICEF and $5,000 for UNIDF.

35. The representative of BANGLADESH announced the following pledges: an amount equivalent to $152,400 for UNDP, which represented a 20-per-cent increase over 1980; 650,000 taka to cover UNDP local office costs in Bangladesh; $2,989 for UNCDF; $5,000 for the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat); $2,000 for UNEP; $2,000 for UNICEF; and 2,000 tons of rice for WFP for the biennium 1980-1981. Bangladesh had already stated that it would contribute $2,000 to the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development. He

(The representative of Bangladesh)

was unable to announce his Government's pledges to UNFPA, UNIDF and the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, concerning which the Secretariat would be informed later.

36. The representative of BELGIUM said that his Government was not at present able to make its pledges for 1981 and that the relevant information would be communicated to the Secretariat at a later date.

37. The representative of BENIN announced pledges in the following amounts: $5,000 for UNDP, $2,000 for UNFPA, $2,000 for UNEP and $2,000 for WFP. Those contributions, although modest in absolute terms, were sizable in relation to the resources and needs of Benin, which was one of the least developed countries.

38. The representative of BHUTAN, after expressing his delegation's gratitude to the various international organizations that had contributed to his country's economic and social development, announced that, despite the serious financial and economic difficulties facing his Government, it would make the following contributions: $US 2,990 to UNDP, $2,200 to UNICEF, $1,000 to UNCDF, $1,100 to UNFPA, $1,000 to UNIDF, $500 to the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers, $1,000 to WFP for 1981-1982 and $1,000 to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries.

39. The representative of BOLIVIA announced the following contributions: $US 15,000 to UNDP, $16,000 to UNICEF, $1,000 to UNIDO and $1,000 to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries. As far as other programmes were concerned, his delegation was not in a position to make any specific pledge, but it would communicate the relevant information to the Secretariat as soon as possible.

40. The representative of BOTSWANA stressed the importance of United Nations operational activities for development, especially in view of the negative trends in the economic growth of the developing countries, in particular the least developed countries. He announced that, in that spirit, his Government had decided to make the following contributions, which represented an average increase of some 16 per cent over the previous year: 17,500 pula to UNDP, 4,200 pula to UNCDF, 400 pula to the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers, 3,000 pula to UNIDF, 1,200 pula to UNEF, 8,200 pula to UNICEF, 1,200 pula to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries, 1,200 pula to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, and 1,200 pula to UNFPA.

41. The representative of BRAZIL announced the following contributions: $US 2,295,960 - of which $281,960 would be paid in cruzeiros - to UNDP, which represented an increase of 14 per cent over the previous year; $10,000 to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries; $10,000 to the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers; $85,000 to UNICEF; $15,000 to UNIDF; and $3,000 to the International Research and Training Institute

(The representative of Brazil)

for the Advancement of Women. He would indicate subsequently the amounts his Government would contribute to the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development and to the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa. Lastly, he noted that his delegation had announced previously that his Government's contribution of food supplies to WFP would be increased by the equivalent of $US 100,000. Half of those supplies were already available for delivery to the Programme and the remainder would be ready in early 1981.

42. The representative of BULGARIA announced the following contributions: 550,000 levs to UNDP, which represented an increase of 14 per cent over the previous year; 100,000 levs to programme costs for 1981; and 50,000 levs to UNIDO, which represented an increase of 11 per cent over the previous year. With regard to UNDP, he expressed his firm conviction that its universal character would be maintained for the common benefit of all countries and, in that connexion, he reiterated his Government's position regarding preparations for the third programming cycle and the data used to determine indicative planning figures (IPFs) for countries that were not members of the World Bank.

43. The representative of BURMA announced the following contributions: 850,000 kyats to UNDP; the equivalent of $100,000 in Burmese currency to UNIDF; 50,000 kyats to UNFPA; and 26,500 pounds sterling, together with 30,000 kyats, to UNICEF.

44. The representative of BURUNDI said that, despite the difficulties inherent in Burundi's status as a least developed, land-locked country, his Government had decided as an expression of its appreciation for the work of UNDP in the developing countries, to contribute 2 million Burundi francs ($US 22,580) for the activities of that Programme. As to the other funds, activities and programmes, he was not yet in a position to indicate the amount of Burundi's contribution, but he would communicate that information to the Secretariat at a later date.

45. The representative of the BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC stated that the assistance provided through United Nations programmes and funds played only a supplementary role in national social and economic development. Moreover, the contributions of countries were not always used effectively; that had occurred, for example, in the case of UNDP. The voluntary contributions of the Byelorussian SSR for 1981 would be announced at a later stage.

46. The representative of CANADA said that his Government would contribute 41 million Canadian dollars to UNDP, $Can 10 million to UNICEF and $Can 7.7 million to UNFPA for 1981-1982. Those contributions represented an increase of approximately 10 per cent over Canada's contributions for 1980-1981. In addition, he announced a contribution to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements of $Can 500,000, for the three-year period starting from the fourth quarter of 1980, for the support of the Centre's Information Office for North America at Vancouver. All those pledges were subject to parliamentary approval.

47. The representative of CAPE VERDE announced that his Government would make symbolic contributionsof $US 2,000 to UNDP and $1,000 to UNEF. Other contributions would be communicated to the Secretariat at a later date.

48. The representative of CHILE said that his Government would contribute $US 750,000 to UNDP, of which $150,000 were intended to meet the costs of the Office of the Resident Representative in Santiago; $210,000 to UNICEF, of which $10,000 were for the functioning of the Regional Office for the Americas; $6,000 to UNIDF; $20,000 to the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development; $5,000 to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women; $3,000 to the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women; $5,000 to UNFPA; and $3,500 to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation.

49. The representative of CHINA said that his Government would pledge the following contributions for 1981: $US 1.4 million to UNDP; 500,000 yuan to UNIDF and $70,000 for UNIDO projects undertaken by his country; 200,000 yuan together with $150,000, to UNFPA; 100,000 yuan and $150,000 to UNICEF; 200,000 yuan to UNCDF; $50,000 to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women; and 40,000 yuan, together with $20,000, to UNITAR. His Government's contribution to the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development had been announced earlier.

50. The representative of COLOMBIA said that his Government would contribute $US 609,500 to UNDP, $350,000 to UNICEF, $40,000 to UNFPA, $10,000 to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation and $5,000 to UNIDO. Any future contributions would be communicated to the Secretariat at a later date.

51. The representative of the CONGO said that, despite his country's economic difficulties and limited means, his Government would make the following symbolic contributions: $US 5,000 to UNDP, $2,000 to UNIDF, $500 to UNFPA, $1,500 to UNICEF and $1,000 to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women.

52. The representative of CUBA announced that his Government would pledge to UNDP 310,281 Cuban pesos as a voluntary contribution to the Programme (which included a 14-per-cent increase over the current year) and 216,000 as a voluntary contribution for programme costs; in addition, it would contribute 20,000 pesos to UNCDF and $US 100,000, together with 15,000 pesos, to UNICEF. It would also make the following contributions: to UNFPA, 10 experts for short-term assignments and two annual fellowships of 10 months each, at a total value of $9,500; to UNIDF, $4,000 and 21,000 pesos; to the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development, 55,000 pesos; and to WFP, 5,000 tons of sugar. It would contribute to the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women in the following manner: the services of two Cuban experts

(The representative of Cuba)

in child nutrition, for three to six months in 1981; short-term and medium-term training grants for middle-level technical personnel in matters of nutrition and food hygiene at the Cuban Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology; specialized courses for doctors in nutrition and food hygiene at the Cuban Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology; 10 fellowships for short-term training courses for health workers; 10 fellowships for short-term training courses for leaders of women's organizations; 5 intermediate-level technical fellowships for teachers at children's centres; and 5 intermediate-level technical fellowships in different agricultural specialties.

53. Mr. Muñoz Ledo (Mexico) resumed the Chair.

54. The representative of CYPRUS said that he was not in a position to announce his Government's contributions for the time being, but would communicate them later to the Secretariat.

55. The representative of CZECHOSLOVAKIA said that his Government would provide 7 million Czechoslovak korunas for UNDP and would contribute Kcs 2 million to UNIDF. Since 1979, his Government's voluntary contribution to UNIDF had risen from Kcs 1,250,000 to Kcs 2 million, an increase of 60 per cent. In 1981, its contribution would be used in particular to finance centres for training in the use of diesel motors as well as joint Czechoslovak/UNIDO programmes in pottery, industrial building materials and non-metallic materials. His Government would also contribute Kcs 1 million to UNICEF and Kcs 300,000 to UNEP.

56. The representative of DEMOCRATIC YEMEN announced that his Government would contribute $6,612 to UNDP, $1,456 to UNCDF, $1,733 to UNFPA, $2,645 to UNIDO, $5,060 to UNICEF and $1,323 to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women.

57. The representative of DJIBOUTI said that his Government would contribute the equivalent of $2,000 in Djibouti currency to UNDP and a similar amount to UNICEF, to UNFPA and to UNIDO.

58. The representative of DENMARK said that all his Government's contributions were subject to parliamentary approval and would be paid in convertible currency. The contribution to UNDP for 1981 would be $328 million Danish kroner, equivalent to approximately $57.5 million. Contributions for 1982 and 1983 would be at least equal to that for 1981. The Danish Government would contribute DKr 50 million to the UNCDF, the equivalent of some $2.6 million. Its contribution for 1982 and 1983 would be at least equal to that for 1981. The contribution to the United Nations Volunteers programme for 1981 would be DKr 90,000, or approximately $16,000. In the light of the UNDP Governing Council's decision at its twenty-fourth session that the expenses of the Volunteers programme for 1982 would be financed out of the Indicative Planning Figures of the recipient countries, the Danish Government would not continue its contributions to the United Nations Volunteers programme after 1981.

(The representative of Denmark)

59. The Danish Government had already announced its contribution to the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development for 1981, which was to be DKr 5.5 million, or the equivalent of $965,000. It would contribute the same amount to the Fund in 1982. The contribution to UNICEF for 1981 would be DKr 35.8 million, or some $6.3 million. That was an increase of 10 per cent over the contribution for 1980. The contribution to UNICEF for 1982 and 1983 would be higher than that for 1981. In 1981, Denmark would contribute DKr 36 million to UNFPA, equivalent to approximately $6.3 million, which was a 20-per-cent increase over 1980. Contributions for 1982 and 1983 would be at least equal to that for 1981.

60. In 1979 the Danish Government had pledged the amount of DKr 1.5 million to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women to finance specific projects; of that amount DKr 270,000, or approximately $47,000 was still unused and would be available for project financing in 1981. With regard to the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, the Danish contribution for 1981 would be DKr 275,000, or approximately $48,000. It would contribute the same amount in 1982. Its contribution to UNITAR for 1981 would be DKr 300,000, equivalent to approximately $53,000. Contributions for 1982 and 1983 would be equal to that for 1981.

61. In conclusion, he said that the Danish Government attached great importance to the need to make contributions to the Untied Nations system in the form of convertible currency, since contributions in non-convertible currency constituted a form of tied aid. His Government welcomed the forthcoming establishment of a Gulf Arab Special Foundation for United Nations Social Development Activities.

62. The representative of the DOMINICAN REPUBLIC said he regretted to inform the Conference that his Government was not yet in a position to provide precise figures, as the national budget would not be completed until December. However, he was able to state that its contributions for 1981 would be maintained at their 1980 level and that his country would contribute 10,000 Dominican pesos to UNICEF, the equivalent of an equal amount of dollars. As soon as the budget was finally approved, he would convey to the Secretariat the exact figures for his Government's pledges.

63. The representative of EGYPT announced that his country would contribute 285,912 Egyptian pounds to UNDP, a 14-per-cent increase over 1980. Of that sum, LE 46,156 would go towards the operating expenses of the UNDP Regional Office in Cairo. In addition, Egypt would contribute LE 17,392 to UNCDF, LE 52,250 to UNIDO, LE 150,000 to UNFPA, LE 59,250 to UNICEF, LE 5,000 - in addition to the LE 10,000 contributed earlier - to the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development, LE 2,000 to WFP, LE 50,000 to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation and LE 3,960 to UNITAR.

64. The representative of EL SALVADOR said that 1980 had been a year of sacrifice and endeavour directed towards strengthening the national economy, establishing domestic peace, and stabilizing the democratic political process in El Salvador. In view of its currently limted resources, El Salvador would make no voluntary

(The representative of El Salvador)

contribution for the time being. It would convey to the Secretary-General at a later stage such pledges as it was in a position to make.

65. The representative of FIJI said that his country, which supported the contribution of United Nations funds and programmes to development activities in the developing countries, particularly island developing countries such as Fiji, would contribute $50,000 to UNDP, $15,000 to the Regional Office of UNDP in Suva, Fiji, $1,000 to the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development, $2,000 to UNICEF, $1,100 to UNIDF and $2,000 to UNFPA. Those sums were subject to the normal parliamentary approval. Fiji would also contribute to other United Nations activities and would communicate the amounts to the Secretariat in due course.

66. The representative of ECUADOR said that his country, which endorsed the principle of the universal and voluntary nature of UNDP, as reaffirmed by the UNDP Governing Council at its twenty-seventh session, and the Council's reaffirmation of the New Delhi Consensus of 1970 and agreed on the need for an annual increase in contributions of not less than 14 per cent, considered that it would be a demonstration of genuine international co-operation on the part of the industrialized countries if they were to increase UNDP's resources to at least three times their current level, or over $2 thousand million during the third cycle.

67. Ecuador, as a developing country, was unable to contribute very much towards financing the Programme, in comparison with what ought to be done by the more advantaged countries. However, in recognition of the services rendered by UNDP to the development of the countries of Latin America, he had been authorized by his Government to announce that Eduador's contribution in convertible currency, which was to have been made in two instalments, would be paid in full in 1981 and would represent a 100-per-cent increase over the 1980 contribution of $228,000. Consequently, its contribution would rise to $456,000, which, together with the sum of $240,000 to cover local costs, gave a total of $696,000 for 1981. To UNICEF Ecuador would contribute 938,000 sucres, equivalent to $37,520. With regard to other funds and programmes, his Government was studying the amount of the contributions concerned and would make the appropriate announcement as soon as possible.

68. The representative of FINLAND announced that, subject to parliamentary approval, his Government would contribute 33,8 million Finnish marks to UNDP - the equivalent of $US 9.26 million and an increase of more than 18 per cent over 1980. That substantial increase reflected the special importance which Finland attached to UNDP's role in financing and co-ordinating technical assistance activities within the United Nations system. The Government of Finland would like to see that role strengthened by the provision of increased financial resources to UNDP on a stable and predictable basis, and thought that discussions ought to be pursued in that regard with a view to achieving early tangible results. Finland would contribute Fmk 1.8 million to UNCDF, the equivalent of $500.000 and more than double its contribution for the current year. The United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development would receive an initial contribution from the Finnish Government to the value of Fmk 4 million, equivalent to $1.1 million.

(The representative of Finland)

69. Finland's contribution to UNICEF would be Fmk 8.5 million - the equivalent of $2.3 million - which represented an increase of 40 per cent over its contribution for 1980. His Government would also contribute Fmk 300,000 - the equivalent of $82,000 - to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women and Fmk 2 million, the equivalent of $548,000, to UNFPA, representing an increase of more than 50 per cent over its contribution for 1980. Finland had signed a separate multi-bilateral agreement with UNFPA for assistance to the population programme of Nicaragua. Its contribution to that programme for 1980 and 1981 had been Fmk 2 million, or the equivalent of $548,000. The programme would be continued in 1982. His Government would contribute Fmk 300,000 to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, the equivalent of $82,000. His Government had previously announced a contribution to WFP for the period 1981-1982 of not less than 20,000 tonnes of food grains and 1,000 tonnes of cheese each year. The total value of that contribution was estimated at Fmk 47 million or $12.9 million, representing a substantial increase in the food aid provided by Finland. As a further sign of its commitment to alleviating the critical food shortages in developing countries, his Government would contribute to the International Emergency Food Reserve in 1982. A possible interim contribution to the reserve for 1981 would be specified at a later stage. Lastly, he announced that his Government had decided to become a contributor to the activities of the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office. The amount of the assistance to be provided would be announced as soon as the necessary budgetary procedures had been completed.

70. The representative of FRANCE said that her Government was currently making a special effort to substantially increase its assistance to international agencies; that assistance had grown by 55 per cent between 1978 and 1979. It had focused its efforts, in particular, on the organizations of the United Nations system, especially the World Bank, UNDP and IFAD, and it planned to continue to do so in the years ahead.

71. Subject to parliamentary approval, her Government was pleased to announce that it would contribute, for 1981, F 136 million, equivalent to some $31 million, to UNDP; F 10,380,875 to UNICEF, over and above $1 million which France had contributed in 1980 for assistance to Afghan refugees in Pakistan; F 2,250,000 to UNIDF; F 637,000 to UNITAR, of which F 425,000 were earmarked for the Centre for Disarmament; F 425,000 to UNFPA; and F 300,000 to the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. It would also make a contribution of F 8 million to WFP. In that connexion, it should be recalled that France had contributed F 22 million in grain and in kind to the International Emergency Food Reserve, which was equivalent to approximately $5 million; it would endeavour to make a further significant contribution in 1981. Her Government would also contribute F 6 million to UNEP, F 400,000 to the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women, F 100,000 to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women and F 850,000 to the Research Fund for Development. All those contributions would be made in convertible currency.

72. The representative of the GAMBIA said that, owing to his country's budgetary procedures, he was not yet in a position to announce his Government's pledges. The Secretariat would be notified of the contributions as soon as possible.

73. The representative of the GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC said that for 1981 his Government would contribute DDRM 2 million to UNDP, DDRM 320,000 to UNIDF, and DDRM 280,000 to UNICEF. Those contributions would be made available on the same terms as in 1980. His country's active co-operation with UNDP, UNIDO and UNICEF was aimed at assisting the liberated States of Asia, Africa and Latin America to solve the complex problems which they were facing in their economic and social development, and to promote peaceful co-operation among States. Funds raised by the working people and other social forces in the German Democratic Republic during the past year had made it possible to provide nearly DDRM 340 million in goods and services to developing countries and national liberation movements.

74. His delegation appreciated the efforts of the United Nations Secretariat to ensure the maximum utilization of his country's voluntary contributions. However, the results thus far achieved were not satisfactory. Despite some improvement the preceding year, UNDP had still not utilized a substantial proportion of his country's contributions. Further effort should be made to make more effective use of supplies and services from the German Democratic Republic.

75. The representative of the FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY said that his country had a long record of active support for the development activities of the United Nations, and that it had steadily increased its multilateral assistance in recent years. Thus, official contributions to multilateral agencies had amounted to $1.19 billion in 1979, as against $790 million in 1978. Owing to the recent general elections in the Federal Republic of Germany, preparations for the 1981 federal budget had started later than planned. Accordingly, it was not possible at the current stage to announce the exact amounts which his Government would contribute to the various programmes and funds. Its pledges would be communicated as soon as the federal budget was approved. He wished nevertheless to refer briefly to the main institutions which would receive assistance from his Government.

76. His delegation reaffirmed its support for the work of UNDP and commended its Administraror and staff on the achievements of the Programme. It hoped that a satisfactory solution could be found to the problem of the utilization of non-convertible currencies. His delegation was also pleased with the work carried out by UNFPA, whose catalytic role with regard to population programmes and family planning policies was a decisive factor in the economic and social development of the developing countries. With regard to UNICEF, his Government and the UNICEF National Committee had increased and would continue to increase the assistance they provided in various forms. His Government would endeavour to provide funds-in-trust for specific projects, in addition to its contributions to the regular budget of UNICEF. It would also continue to contribute to the United Nations Volunteers programme. With regard to WFP, his delegation had announced at the pledging conference for the period 1981-1982, held on 21 February 1980, a pledge of DM 87 million. In recent years his Government had intensified its co-operation with UNIDO and had steadily expanded its special-purpose contributions to UNIDF. It planned to continue that form of co-operation in 1981, subject to mutual agreement on the projects in question. At the third session of the Commission on Human Settlements, his Government had pledged

(The representative of the Federal Republic of Germany)

DM 1 million to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation. That contribution had already been disbursed and would be available to the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) for the implementation of its 1980-1981 work programme.

77. The representative of GHANA said that he was not in a position to announce his Government's contributions to United Nations development activities for 1981, but would inform the Secretariat of its pledges at a later stage.

78. The representative of GREECE announced that subject to parliamentary approval, his Government would contribute $730,000 to UNDP - an increase of 12.3 per cent over the previous year's contribution; $5,000 to UNCDF; $25,000 to UNIDF; $7,000 to the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation (United Nations Centre for Human Settlements); $3,500 to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women; $120,000 to UNICEF; and $4,000 to UNITAR. His Government had already announced a contribution of $50,000 to the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development for the biennium 1980-1981.

79. The representative of GRENADA pledged the equivalent of $16,500 in local currency to UNDP, which represented an increase of 10 per cent over his country's contribution for the preceding year. His Government intended to pay the amounts it had pledged for 1978-1979 - the equivalent in local currency of some $49,222 - over a four-year period beginning in 1981.

80. The representative of GUATEMALA pledged the following contributions: $US 189,000 to UNDP; $30,000 to UNICEF; $5,000 to UNIDF; and $5,000 to UNFPA.

81. The representative of GUINEA-BISSAU pledged the following contributions in non-convertible local currency: 35,000 Guinea-Bissau pesos to UNDP; 15,000 pesos to UNFPA; 35,000 pesos to UNICEF; 150,000 pesos to UNIDF; 15,000 pesos to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women; 15,000 pesos to UNCDF; 15,000 pesos to the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development; and 15,000 pesos to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries.

82. The representative of HAITI said that his country's contributions to UNICEF and UNDP pledged at the previous meeting had been amended to $16,000 to UNICEF and $6,000 to UNDP.

83. The representative of LESOTHO said that his Government would make the following contributions for 1981 in convertible currency: the equivalent of $38,916 to UNDP; $2,055 to UNICEF; $2,000 to UNIDF; $1,000 to UNCDF; $1,000 to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries; $1,000 to UNFPA; $500 to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women; and $200 to the Special Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Volunteers. All those contributions were subject to parliamentary approval.

84. The representative of MALAWI said that his Government would contribute $30,000 to UNDP; $7,500 to UNCDF; $2,000 to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries; $1,650 to UNFPA; and $4,500 to UNICEF.

85. The representative of MALI pledged the following contributions by his Government: $2,000 to UNDP; $450 to UNCDF; $500 to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-locked Developing Countries; $450 to the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration; $750 to the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa; and $1,561 to UNITAR.

86. The representative of SINGAPORE said that her Government would contribute $220,000 to UNDP in 1981, of which $120,000 would go to meet programme costs. Her Government was considering the possibility of making contributions to other funds, and the amounts involved would be communicated in due course.

87. The representative of the SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC said that his Government would contribute 2,000 Syrian pounds to the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women and 4,000 pounds to UNHCR. Contributions to other funds were awaiting parliamentary approval and would be communicated in due course.

88. The representative of COSTA RICA said that her country's draft budget for 1981 included a very substantial amount for contributions to United Nations development activities. The Secretariat would be notified of the amount of those contributions as soon as the budget was approved.

89. The representative of JAPAN said that over the past three years his Government had attempted to double its official development assistance. However, the budget for the 1980 financial year had been financed with a disproportionately high rate of borrowing of over 30 per cent. The restructuring of the budget was currently his country's most urgent task. That meant that all expenditure would be reviewed, which would inevitably restrict the amount of Japan's contributions to the United Nations system's development programmes in 1981. In Japan the financial year ran from April to March. If the pledging conference were held in January or February of the following year, Japan would be able to announce the exact amounts of its contributions, subject to parliamentary approval.

90. His Government attached great importance to UNDP and had substantially increased its contributions during the second cycle. In 1980 it had contributed a total of $41 million - 17 per cent more than in the previous year. It hoped that it would be able to continue to increase its support for UNDP in 1981. In recognition of the contribution made by UNCDF, Japan had contributed $1 million in 1980 and was considering the possibility of making a similar contribution in 1981. With reference to the United Nations Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, Japan, which had provided 67 per cent of the contributions to that Fund, hoped that other countries, developed and developing, would co-operate more actively. Japan hoped to maintain its contributions to that Fund.

91. In Japan's view, technical co-operation in the United Nations system should be channelled primarily through UNDP; however, it recognized that UNIDF assigned high priority to programmes and projects corresponding to the special needs of

(The representative of Japan)

the least developed countries and for that reason his Government hoped to continue co-operating with that Fund in 1981. It also hoped to make a contribution of some $100,000 in 1981 to the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women. Japan had contributed $23.5 million to UNFPA in 1980 and it was planning to make an appropriate contribution in 1981.

92. The representative of the NIGER said that he was unfortunately not in a position to announce his Government's contributions to the various programmes at the Conference. Each agency would be notified of its pledges at the appropriate time.

93. The representative of VENEZUELA said that his Government would contribute the equivalent of $2.2 million to UNDP; $100,000 to the United Nations Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development; $200,000 to UNICEF; and $21,000 to UNIDO. He was not in a position to announce any further contributions, which would be communicated to the Secretary-General at a later date.

94. The representative of MOROCCO said that his Government would contribute 1,450,000 dirhams to UNDP in 1980 and would increase that sum by 10 per cent in 1981.

(b) ANNOUNCEMENT OF WRITTEN PLEDGES

95. The CHAIRMAN announced that the Solomon Islands would contribute $1,000 to UNDP and that Liberia would contribute $5,000 to the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa.

ORGANIZATION OF WORK

96. The CHAIRMAN said that the officers of the Committee considered it would be desirable to postpone the ceremony of signing the Final Act until the following day. If there was no objection, he would take it that the Conference agreed to that suggestion.

97. It was so decided.

The meeting rose at 4.30 p.m.